

The News.

The dispatches bring us no news of startling import. The military situation continues to wear its most favorable aspect for the Union cause. Everywhere success and victory perch upon the flag that bears the stars and stripes. Sherman's legions sweep up from the south unopposed, and the boys in blue as they rest in their tents upon the James, can almost hear the sound of their approaching footstep. The great Confederacy that went up like a rocket will soon come down like a stick.

Gold closed at 152.

Then Cometh the End.

The end approaches. The great rebellion is in its death agonies. Richmond must be evacuated soon and with that event must perish the last hope of rebellion. The Richmond *Examiner* sees this very clearly and has described it in the extract below in the terse and vigorous language of one who has a realizing sense of the situation. It says:

Richmond has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the cause, and in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentive inspired by a great and worthy object of defense. Our military position would be at sea; we should be without a hope or an object; without civil or military organization; without a treasury or a commissariat; without the means of keeping alive a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a cause depending upon a popular faith and enthusiasm; without the emblems or the semblances of nationality.

The withdrawal of the army from Richmond to the interior would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength. As the army would dwindle in numbers, it would move more and more rapidly westward, and before reaching the banks of the Mississippi, would have degenerated into a mere bodyguard for a few officials. From the hour of giving up the seal of Government, our cause would sink into a mere rebellion in the estimation of foreign powers, who would cease to accord us the rights of belligerents; while the enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals; so that every "rebel" would henceforward with a halter about his neck.

FIVE sailors, who were among the fifteen who under Lieutenant Cushing, blew up the rebel ram Albemarle, when eleven were captured, two drowned, and two escaped, were presented, last week, with medals of honor, prepared by the Navy Department, at Washington. Each medal was accompanied by a letter from the Secretary, saying it was awarded for gallant and meritorious conduct. The names of the recipients are Henry Wilkes, R. H. King, Barnard Hawley, William Smith and Richard Hamilton.

COL. LYON.—A Huntsville paper says Col. Lyon of the 13th regiment, who has been commandant of that post for some months, leaves for the front with the 3d division, his regiment having been transferred to the 4th corps. Lt. Col. Horner of the 18th Michigan, succeeds Col. Lyon in command of the post at Huntsville. The paper says Col. Lyon carries with him the good wishes of the citizens there, and it hopes he may win new laurels and a "star."

We learn from the vicinity of Chippewa and Eau Claire that the Pineres are making preparation for a heavy campaign this spring. The deep snows promise a big freshet.

Four and five dollars per day is readily offered for hands. The time occupied in running to market averages from 30 to 50 days.

A PROBABLE FIZZLE.—As the Judicial Convention that was called by certain members of the legislature to meet at Madison, yesterday, is not alluded to by the Journal of last evening, it is probable that the convention did not come off at all, and that Judge Stewart will not have the satisfaction of any opposition.

SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.—John P. Stockton (democrat) was, on the 15th, elected United States Senator from New Jersey in place of Mr. Ten Eyck. The vote in the joint session of the legislature stood 40 for Mr. Stockton to 27 for Mr. Ten Eyck.

DURING the past week about \$400,000 of Wisconsin currency was returned to the Bank Controller and destroyed, and up to noon of Monday, \$65,902 more was retired and destroyed. At this rate the whole volume of our currency will soon be retired.

The Treasury of the Soldier's Home at Chicago, is exhausted at a time when the average number at the Home is sixty daily, and they are giving thousands of meals at the Rest. The Secretary appeals to the citizens for immediate help.

DEPARTURE OF THE 48TH REGIMENT.—The Forty-eighth regiment left Milwaukee, yesterday, for the seat of war. It is spoken of as an unusually good one, and nearly full to the maximum.

It is estimated by the New York *Times* that the Cunard steamer which left New York on Wednesday last for Liverpool, took from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 of Five-Twenty U. S. bonds.

Miss Sophia C. Ellsworth, a gifted young poetess, died at Leavenworth, Crawford county, Ind., last week.

The April number of the *Atlantic Monthly* will contain a new "Biglow Paper" from the pen of Lowell.

The Janesville Gazette.

VOLUME 9.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.

NUMBER 28.

Reconstruction Fallacies.

There has been almost as much delusion among Unionists about what they call "reconstruction" as there has been among the rebels about the causes and results of the war. Half the members of Congress and half the public writers have been at work on some scheme of reconstruction. Now it is not very clear that if the rebels are ready to stop fighting and re-enter the Union, there is no need of any elaborate plan about it? And if they are not, that all plans are ineffectual? We cannot make black white by act of Congress. One of the political vices natural to Republican Government is a constant effort to cure everything by law. The people send representatives to the Legislatures and to Congress, as they suppose, to make laws, and at it they go. Each man thinks himself gifted with a natural genius to reform the nation by law; and if he makes no attempt at it, the people think of him as the patient of the doctor who prescribes no medicine; that he is an impostor, who has not earned his money. Ever since the war began Congress has had innumerable plans for reconstruction. Perhaps it would be as well to reflect whether any reconstruction is desirable, when the effect of it is to introduce enemies into the councils of the republic. But some will say: When will the rebels be ready to enter the Union, or will they ever be? Certainly. The rebels are Americans, and like other Americans have a good deal of intelligent common sense. When the rebel armies are destroyed and broken up, and the idea of independence is gone, and freedom of opinion is restored, (which they have not now,) nine-tenths of the rebels will willingly and cheerfully re-enter the Union. They will not do this because they would have chosen it, but because the game is ended, and they will take the course which is best for their future happiness and the prosperity of their children.

When that time comes the process of reconstruction is the simplest thing imaginable. It is only to repeat in each State the ordinances of secession, to disarm all soldiers, and acquiesce in the restoration of the laws. The whole of this is merely a negative action, and does not require even an oath of allegiance. When Richmond is taken, and Lee's army destroyed, the majority in all the rebel states will be perfectly willing to acquiesce in the restoration of the Government and the Union. It will in fact be absolutely necessary to protect quiet, peaceable citizens from rapine, robbery and murder. We are already informed that the freebooters called confederate cavalry—did more harm to the citizens of Georgia and South Carolina, than Sherman's army; and when the large rebel armies are broken up, nothing but the immediate return of the State Governments and co-operation with the National Government can protect the decent and reputable people of the South from destruction. If there should be delay in this, one-third of our armies will be quite sufficient to govern the South, and Congress can legislate for them. It matters little except for themselves. The whole question of reconstruction rests with the armies. When their work is through, the people will reconstruct their political governments without any difficulty.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Cassoday in the Assembly moved to rescind the resolution passed some days ago censoring the conduct of Vice President Johnson on Inauguration day:

Mr. C. explained the reasons which induced him to offer the resolution. He recounted the great and beneficial services to the Union rendered by Mr. Johnson. He spoke of the admiration which he, the speaker, had felt for the bold and earnest Unionist of Tennessee. In the Baltimore Convention, of which he (Mr. C.) was one of the two delegates from Wisconsin who voted to nominate Andy Johnson for Vice President. As a friend and admirer of Mr. Johnson he was profoundly shocked when he learned that Andy Johnson had presented himself for inauguration as Vice President of the United States in a condition of intoxication. The report came from sources friendly to Mr. Johnson, and he supposed they were true. Thus when the resolutions came up the other day, he had voted for them. Since that time he had become satisfied that the condition of the Vice President had been exaggerated. Moreover, he had learned further and extenuating circumstances. He had conversed with gentlemen who were at Washington, and witnessed the inauguration and from them he heard extenuating circumstances. He understood that the excitements of the last four years, and recent troubles, had nearly broken down Mr. Johnson. His nerves were unstrung. He was sick, and though he had undoubtedly drunk something, it was believed that he had not drunk enough to effect a strong man, and that his condition when inaugurated was owing to the shattered state of his nerves, and the broken condition of his health. Mr. C. was unwilling to do an act of injustice to a man who had rendered such distinguished services to the country, and to embitter his last days by harsh and hasty censures. He had therefore introduced this resolution, and hoped it would pass.

After some further debate, the resolutions of censure were rescinded by a vote of 35 to 37. Of the members from this county, Messrs. Cassoday, King, Johnson and Wooster voted for the repeal, and Messrs. Carr and Mowé against it. As it took one whole day to pass these resolutions in the first place, and another day to rescind them, the matter stands as it did originally, except the profit which results to the people of the State from having their lawmakers engage in the sport of forensic disputation.

The Democratic journals all disparage the inauguration hall, because, they say, the aristocracy of Washington society did not attend and it was made up largely of the people. It would appear a singular Democratic complaint if it were not that Democracy means in this country object servitude to an aristocratic class.

The Buffalo *Express* is glad to learn that the peach growers in that vicinity, on Grand Island especially, report that their orchards never promised better. Should no untoward turn of weather occur, the prospect of peaches and cream next fall is excellent.

WISCONSIN SOLDIER'S HOME.

Report of Hon. Sat. Clark, Chairman of the State Senate Committee on Benevolent Institutions.

The committee on benevolent institutions of the Senate, and the committee on benevolent and charitable institutions of the assembly respectfully report:

That in obedience to a joint resolution of the legislature they visited, among other charitable institutions, the "Soldier's Home" at the city of Milwaukee, and find that in April, 1864, about forty ladies of the State of Wisconsin, discovered that sick and disabled soldiers of this and adjoining States were constantly passing through the city of Milwaukee.

Cases of unusual suffering were brought to their attention, when sick and disabled soldiers had arrived in the city without money and without any knowledge of where to go for the actual necessities of life.

This often produced great suffering, and these ladies in the kindness and humanity which usually characterize their sex, associated themselves together to engage in the laudable undertaking of providing a home for all sick, disabled or indigent soldiers, who should arrive at Milwaukee, where they could provide temporary rest and entertainment, and when too sick to proceed on their journey, they could receive such medical aid as they required, and such kind and careful nursing as can only be bestowed by their sex.

During the year, or since the 15th day of April, the number of sick and wounded soldiers who have been cared for at the "Home" is twenty-five hundred, of which number over three-fourths were Wisconsin citizens.

The total number of meals given since the opening, fifteen thousand five hundred and seventeen.

RETURNED.—H. K. Whiton and Alex. Graham, Esq's., returned last evening from a brief visit to the oil regions in Canada. They found the place where oil can be had, and made some investments in territory.

A GOOD WORK.—The authorities are not only clearing the Milwaukee street bridge of the large deposits of dirt gathered through the winter, but they are also strengthening a weak arch. Both very necessary labor.

BE CAREFUL OF THE TREES.—People driving vehicles of any kind about the city, should not fail to remember that there is an ordinance against driving so near to the sidewalk as to injure the trees. There is quite too much carelessness in this regard, and a few examples would undoubtedly be beneficial. Driver, spare those trees.

A COMPLIMENT TO JANEVILLE, OVER THE LEFT.—As we have copied a good many compliments in favor of our enterprising city from papers and correspondents, for fear we may become puffed up with vanity, we give below what Thurlow Weed Brown of the Wisconsin *Chief*, says of us, which is to the following effect:

"We know of no place in the West, of equal population, more thoroughly supplied with the liquor traffic, than is Janesville. A beautiful city, in the midst of rich and beautiful surroundings, and a population bridging itself upon a large proportion of New England and Eastern elements, it is, nevertheless, as intensified a whisky hole as we ever visited."

As the ministers say, we leave the reader to draw his own inference and make the application.

FRAUDULENT RETURN OF INCOMES.—The Chicago *Journal* learns that quite a number of the wholesale houses have been pounced upon by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for making fraudulent returns of incomes, and have been mulcted heavily by being required to pay their full income tax and heavy fines besides.

The *Wisconsin Soldier's Home* proposes to erect buildings which shall be an ornament and an honor to the state.

The legislature has, at the present session, passed an act of incorporation for this "Home," and there can be no doubt, it will long be an institution of which the people of the State may well be proud.

The committee extend to the ladies who compose this society, their most cordial approbation and commendation for the self-sacrificing devotion, their kindness and benevolence, their perseverance and industry, and also for the financial ability and business capacity which characterizes their efforts in this behalf.

In view of the facts above set forth, your committee recommend that all the people of the State shall have an opportunity to contribute to this laudable enterprise, and therefore ask the legislature to appropriate to the "Wisconsin Soldier's Home" the sum of five thousand dollars, and report by bill. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAT. CLARK, Ch'n.

March 15, 1865.

HOOTS.—It may be of some interest to the lady readers of the *Inquirer* to know that an earnest and persistent effort is making here to drive the hoop skirt out of existence, in other words to make it unfashionable. The leaders in the conspiracy are some wealthy belles well known in the Fifth avenue and Madison square. Some of them have had the courage to appear in the street without the skirt, but the result of the experiment, it is believed, was far from a success. The motive at the bottom of the movement, would seem to be a spite against the manufacturers of woman's apparel, the cause of which is not publicly known.

No matter, I don't think the dear creatures will carry the day; first, because the manufacturers are too powerful for them; and second, because the majority of the ladies everywhere appear to have so fond an attachment to the hoop, that all attempts to alienate their affections from them will certainly receive no countenance. —*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

The Buffalo *Express* is glad to learn that the peach growers in that vicinity, on Grand Island especially, report that their orchards never promised better. Should no untoward turn of weather occur, the prospect of peaches and cream next fall is excellent.

CITY AND COUNTY.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

GONG NORTH. GONG SOUTH.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.

Wisconsin Soldiers' Home.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers generally and of our Rock county people in particular, to the report of the legislative committee on Benevolent institutions published herewith, in relation to the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. It is now the intention to make the Home a permanent institution for the benefit of those who have become permanently disabled in defense of our national honor and flag, and it is a matter that appeals to the noblest sentiments of human nature in a language too eloquent and powerful to be disregarded. We can conceive of no national disgrace so complete and lasting as that which comes of the cold neglect of those crippled heroes who have bravely endured all the dangers and privations of a four years war, in order that the government and institutions so dear to all may be preserved and perpetuated. It is proposed by the committee to give the institution state aid to the amount of five thousand dollars and the legislature will no doubt sanction the recommendation. In addition to that, it is proposed to hold a fair in Milwaukee during the last days of June, for the purpose of raising funds to further this worthy object, and of which allusion has already been made in these columns. To the proceeds of that fair we all ought to contribute something, and we hope to see the donations from old Rock equal to those of any other county, and in keeping with that noble self-sacrificing spirit her people have always manifested whenever they could benefit the country, or contribute to the comfort of her brave and heroic defenders.

Letter from Emerald Grove.

March 21, 1865.

Editors Gazette:—You have called for correspondence for your paper from different towns, and I believe this town of Bradford has been well represented except the northwest corner containing Emerald Grove. This place contains two stores that are doing a fair business for the times, but their stocks now look like some of our regiments, they either want consolidating or filling up; they are well prepared for a fall in gold. We also have a Postoffice from which the community around get their mail three times a week. Our worthy Postmaster is a resident of the town of La Prairie, and has been during the last four years, since he came into office, but he keeps all the time from two to three deputies to attend to the office, and now I am informed he has resigned in favor of a resident of the town of Johnstown, about one and a half miles north of this place, so I think we are entitled to be called a liberal community in our disposal of offices.

We have also two churches in our midst, a Congregational and a M. E. Church, where services are held every Sabbath and sometimes during the week. We had a long protracted meeting during the winter. We have also a harness and shoemaker's shop that has all it can attend to; also two blacksmith shops, and one hotel that it is a quiet place.

We have had two schools during the winter. The district school house is a poor building and we need a new one very much. The citizens of this district meet next Saturday evening to see if they can arrange for a new house that will be a comfort for our children.

Our Town Treasurer has made himself rather free this winter. He came around in the month of January and called upon us for every cent we thought we could stand by, but not feeling quite satisfied, he has come around again and is calling for another tax to pay volunteers' funds. Now if he is going to make this his business next year, Brother Richardson will have to make some extra improvements on his Drills to meet such demands. We have to give him some credit for a good deal of grain that was raised last year.

The Judicial Question.

The popularity of Judge Noggle and his conceded fitness for the place he now occupies have made his re-election a foregone conclusion. We have a fresh illustration. Since the publication of the calls on Judge Noggle, a few disinterested (?) persons have caviled at the manner in which the names were obtained. To silence them the Monroe Sentinel says that while the Circuit Court for Green county was in session in that village a few days ago, the Grand and Petit juries, to a man, united in endorsing Hon. David Noggle as an independent candidate before the people for re-election. The Sentinel calls on all "to take notice that these signatures are those of all our jurors, who have assembled since this question has been well aired, and who now deliberately endorse the action of their predecessors of last summer."

We are not surprised that a man who has been in public life as long as Judge Noggle, should have some bitter enemies. We know the men who wish to crush the Judge. We remember their action six years ago. They are at the bottom of the movement in opposition to him now. But they will be swept away by the popular current. It is not necessary to allude to them further than to say, that under certain conceivable circumstances they may be exposed.

We learn, but have not yet received the official proceedings, that the Convention held at Elkhorn on Friday last, nominated Col. Wm. P. Lyon, of Racine, as a candidate for Judge of this Circuit, in opposition to Judge Noggle the independent candidate. Our people consider Col. Lyon a good lawyer and honor him as a patriotic citizen and a gallant officer; but they do not sanction the use of his name by the trap-door convention, in which this county, and we presume other parts of the circuit, had no part. We wish to engage in no political or personal controversy, and we consider that we are doing Col. Lyon the greatest favor by giving Judge Noggle our support.—*Burlington Standard*.

JURISDICTION IN THE FIRST CIRCUIT.—At the Judicial Convention for the first Circuit, held at Elkhorn on Friday last, Col. Wm. P. Lyon, of the 13th Regiment, was nominated for Circuit Judge. Col. Lyon is a gentleman of ability, popularity and great moral worth, he has served his country patriotically and well in the field, and if elected will hold the scales of Justice with that dignity and impartiality which should always characterize the judiciary.—*Madison Journal*.

LESSONS OF YOUTH.

(For the Gazette.)
In playful youth, when we were girls and boys, And thought a world of wealth were Christmas days; When years ago we reported 'neath the shade Of sturdy oaks, whose wood long since has made The stately ship that rides upon the sea; Or built the home now sheltering you and me. What freaks of mischief, should our deeds be told, Would 'ne'er the ear and stranger deeds unfold. And if we never tell those harmless jokes, They'll serve a lesson for much older folks. Now, while I think, I'll tell of a surprise: That once hotel a chap about my size, My father went to town to spend his money. And home returning brought a jar of honey. He put it in the cellar for safe-keeping, And kept it safe from thieves while all were sleeping. Times after dark I'd climb into the cupboard, Not such a one as kept by Mother Hubbard: Procured a knife—a comely slice of bread, Then groped my way down stairs with stealthy tread; I felt around and found the luscious sweet, Then spread my bread and had a quiet retreat: And that the knife should not betray my sin, I put it to my lips and licked it clean. But, Oh! the horrid taste that soiled my tongue— I could have sworn, but I was very young: The truth I'll tell, Heaven is my hope, I'd spread my bread with clear *ay-ay-ay*. The marmalade's plain; there's none can be more civil. Men love the dark because their deeds are evil.—Clinton, March 16.—DRAYTON.

THE BORE OF THE OIL BRIGADE.

(From the *Fortnightly Times*.)

Half an inch, Latin lady, Half an inch downward, Down to the gates of Hell Bore the six hundred. "Down with the Oil-Brigade, Here for the oil," they said— Into the jaws of Hell Bore the six hundred.

"Down with the Oil-Brigade," We're a man damaged; Not though each lesser knew His oil was unbroken. They're not to break up; They're not to bore or dig— Into the gates of Hell Bore the six hundred.

Patrols to right of them, Back oil to let them, Coal oil to burn them, Quick as lightning, Stormed with axes and a lot, Deeply they bore the wall; Down through the rocks of earth, Bore the oil six hundred.

Patrols they lessened there, With a trial of air, Each oil they milking, Counted his profits while All his friends wondered, Poured oil on the dirty soil, Straight down the dark trench they told, While the poor skeptic, Stuck by the smell of oil, Thought he had blundered— Sad he seemed, but not the six hundred.

Oil was to right of them, Oil to let them, Oil to bore them— And yet they had blundered! Stormed with curves well, White stocks and courage fell, Both oil and oil were well. They woke from their oil-less walls; Came from their oil-less walls; All that was left of the oil— Left off six hundred!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Interview between the President and Goldwin Smith.—The Character of the Nation's Chief Analyzed.

The last number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, a London periodical of high ability and extensive circulation, contains an article from the pen of Professor Goldwin Smith on President Lincoln, including a sketch of the distinguished Englishman's visit to the White House. It will be pursued with interest by our readers:

"In the course of a recent visit to the United States of America, the writer of this article had a short interview with President Lincoln, then just re-elected. Public men in America are very good natured in granting these interviews: even to people who have no business to transact with them; or rather, perhaps the sovereign people are so exacting in requiring that its public servants shall always be accessible to every one who chooses to call. This tax upon their time is particularly burdensome, because, there being no regular civil service, they have no adequate assistance in the details of the work which are cast, far more than they ought to be, upon the chief of the department. The White House and the Department of State have been judiciously placed at a considerable distance from the Capitol, to prevent members of Congress from perpetually dropping in upon the President and the members of the Cabinet. But probably a very large part of the morning of each of these functionaries is consumed in interviews which do not in any way promote the public service.

You pass into the President's room of business through an ante-room, which has no doubt been paved by many an applicant for office and many an intriguer. There is no formality—nothing in the shape of a guard; and if this man is really "a tyrant worse than Robespierre," he must have great confidence in the long sufferance of his kind. The room is a common office room—the only ornament that struck the writer's eye being a large photograph of John Bright. The President's face and figure are well known by likenesses and caricatures. The large bone and sinewy frame, six feet four inches in height, is probably that of the yeoman of the north of England—the district which Lincoln's name suggests that his forefathers came from and sparsely by the climate of England. The face, in like manner, denotes an English yeoman's solidity of character and good sense, with something superadded from the enterprising life and sharp hard habits of the Western Yankee. The brutal fidelity of the photograph, as usual, gives the features of the original, but left out the expression. It is one of kindness, and except when specially moved to mirth, of seriousness and care. The manner and address are perfectly simple, modest and unaffected, and therefore free from vulgarity in the eyes of all who are not vulgar themselves.

There was nothing in the conversation particularly worth repeating. It turned partly on the incidents of the recent election. The President was trying to make out from the polls, which had then not perfectly come in, whether the number of electors had diminished since the beginning of the war; and he flattered himself that it had not. His mind seemed to have been dwelling on this point. He remarked that, in reckoning the number of those who had perished in the war, a fair percentage must be deducted for ordinary mortality, which would have been cut off, under any circumstances, a certain proportion of the men, all of whom were generally set down as victims of the sword. He also remarked that very exaggerated accounts of the carnage had been produced by including among the killed, large numbers of men whose term of enlistment had expired, and who had been on that account replaced by others, or had re-enlisted themselves; and he told in illustration of this remark one of his characteristic stories: "A negro had been learning arithmetic. Another negro asked him if he shot at three pigeons sitting on a fence, and killed one, how many would remain?" "Two," replied the arithmetician. "No," said the other negro, "the other two would fly away." In the course of the conversation he told

two or three more of these stories—if stories they could be called—always by way of illustrating some remark he had made, rather than for the sake of the anecdote itself. The writer recognized in this propensity, as he thought, not a particularly jocular temperament, much less an addition to brutal levity, such as would call for a comic song among soldiers' graves, but the honest of the West, and especially of the Western men accustomed to address popular audiences, and to enforce his ideas by vivid and homely illustrations. You must have studied the American character—and, indeed, the English character of which it is an offspring—very superficially, if you do not know that a certain levity of expression, in speaking even of imported subjects, is perfectly compatible with great earnestness and seriousness beneath. The language of the President, like his demeanor, was perfectly simple; he did not let fall a single coarse or vulgar phrase, and all his words had a meaning. "A brutal boor" is the epithet applied to the twice elected representative of the American nation, by certain English journals, and the assiduous repetition of this and equivalent phrases has probably fixed that idea of Mr. Lincoln in the minds of the unreflecting mass of our people. Those who hold this language, reason—in ignorance of the man and the class to which he belongs—from the undeniable fact that he was the son of a poor Western farmer, brought up in a log cabin, and living, till past the age of twenty, by the labor of his hands; which perhaps, still retain, in the aristocratic size often noticed by critics, the traces of their former life. He eagerly sought knowledge, however, borrowed the books which he could not afford to buy; and made one of them his own, according to a current anecdote, by three days' hard work in pulling fodder. From the work of a farm he arose to that of a clerk in a store, was for a short time a surveyor, and at last became a lawyer. His associates, of course, were Western farmers; but Western farmers, though inferior in polish are probably not inferior in knowledge to English squires. They are as ignorant of Latin and Greek as the English squire generally is two years after leaving college; but they know a good many things which are not included in the squire's education.

A friend of the writer, traveling in the West, was at a loss to explain to his companion the principle of the electric telegraph: their hired driver overheard the discussion, turned round and gave them a perfectly correct explanation. The writer himself has conversed with men of the President's class and district, on subjects both of politics and religion; and, certainly, to say the least, would be slow to conclude that any one to whom they looked up must be in intellect a boor. On the political questions which concern them, these farmers are probably as shrewd and intelligent as any set of men in the world. They are great readers of new-papers and eager attendants at public meetings. Not unfrequently, in an electoral contest, the two candidates, instead of addressing their partisans separately, make their canvassing tour together, and speak against each other at the different stations of the electoral district before the electors of both sides. A chairman is appointed to moderate, and the discussion is carried on with order and good humor. Such an even-tempered and disinterested discussion, it is believed, is a great credit to the country, but to which Mr. Lincoln is entitled. Chief of a party in one of the most desperate struggles of history, he has never by anything that has fallen from his lips, gratifiedly increased the bitterness of civil war. His answer to those who came to congratulate him on his re-election was "I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it." To this maxim from the time of his election, he has very steadily adhered; and perhaps it would be difficult to show that he ever made an uncalculated speech, or, when called upon to speak, said more than the occasion required.

There is another great need of praise to which Mr. Lincoln is entitled. Chief of a party in one of the most desperate struggles of history, he has never by anything that has fallen from his lips, gratifiedly increased the bitterness of civil war. His answer to those who came to congratulate him on his re-election was "I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it." To this maxim from the time of his election, he has very steadily adhered; and perhaps it would be difficult to show that he ever made an uncalculated speech, or, when called upon to speak, said more than the occasion required.

Mr. Lincoln is not a highly cultivated political, and it is much to be lamented that he is not; for he will have to deal, in the course of reconstruction, with political problems, requiring for their solution all the light that political science and history can afford. Like American statesmen in general, he is no doubt entirely unversed in the principles of economy and finance; and it is quite credible that he may be. It is reported, the author of the strange scheme for raising money by issuing a kind of stock which shall not be liable to seizure for debt. But within the range of his knowledge and vision which does not extend beyond the Constitution, laws, and political circumstances of his own country, he is a statesman. He distinctly apprehends the fundamental principles of the community at the head of which he is placed, and embodies them, whenever there is occasion, with a breadth and clearness which gives them fresh validity. He keeps his main object—the preservation of the Union and the Constitution—distinctly in view, and steadily directs all his actions to it. If he suffers himself to be guided by events, it is not because he loses sight of principle; much less because he is drifting, but because he deliberately recognizes in events the vanifications of moral forces, which he is bound to consider, and the beliefs of Providence, which he is bound to obey. He neither flatters at random between the different sections of his party, nor does he abandon himself to the impulse of any one of them, whether it be that of the extreme Abolitionist or that of the mere politician; but he treats them all as elements of the Union party, which it is his task to hold together, and conduct as a combined army to victory. To do him justice you must read his political writings and speeches, looking to the substance and not to the style, which, in the speeches especially, is often very uninteresting, though it never falls into the worst faults of imitation and chameleonism so common in American State papers.

Like most of the Western Republicans, Lincoln belonged not to the extreme Abolitionists, but to the party who resisted the extension of slavery; and of the principles of this party he was a steady and unflinching advocate. His course, therefore, on this subject, has been consistent throughout.

No column, to all appearance, can be more grotesque than that which Mr. Lincoln has made by his arbitrary power. Judging from all that he says and does, no man can be more deeply imbued with reverence for liberty and law, or more sincerely desirous of identifying his name with the preservation of free institutions. He sanctioned, though he did not originate, the military arrests; but he did so in the conscientious belief that the power given him by the Constitution, and that the circumstances had arisen in which it was necessary to exercise it for the salvation of the State. His justification of these acts was scrupulously and anxiously constitutional. To the remonstrants who told him that the safeguards of habeas corpus and trial by jury were secured substantially to the English people after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the close of the Revolution, he replies, "Would not the demonstration be better if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied during the civil wars and during our Revolution, instead of after the one and at the close of the other?" I, too, am devoutly for them after

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CITY NOTICES.

FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. —dawley679.

GROCERIES.—Conrad & Vankirk, at the old stand of C. H. Conrad are offering their stock of groceries at a great reduction from former prices. The assortment and quality of their stock is unequalled in the city, and we advise all in want of goods to their line to give them a call. d3dawley674.

DRY GOODS.—The ladies declare it the "very best," and it scarcely possible to obtain his consent to the execution of a deserter or spy. He has set his heart on carrying through the revolution, if possible, without shedding any blood except on the field of battle. Yet all who have ever tried it say Dr. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy never fails to permanently remove all pains, aches, and troubles arising from Catarrh. Try it. mar21dawley674.

ON ALL SIDES we hear the merits of the Grover & Bakers Sewing-Machine extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, braid so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? None, we conscientiously affirm. 13dawley403.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—As I was passing through Main street, I stopped into the new clothing house of Arnold & Co., and I was really astonished to see the purchases made by several persons. They actually bought the goods lower there, than could be purchased in Janesville. They are making daily additions to their stock, and any person desiring good and cheap goods, had better repair at once to the Union Clothing House of Arnold & Co., Janesville. mar21dawley675.

DYSPEPSIA, NEVROUSNESS, AND DEBILITY, DR. STRICKLAND'S Tonic.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug29dawley675.

PRINTS, Reduced, 10c per vols.
DELAINES, do do do do
BROWN SHEETINGS, do do do do
BLEACHED, do do do do

Stripe Shirts, Checks, Denims, And all other

PRINTS, Reduced, 10c per vols.
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PRINTS, Reduced, 10c per vols.

Another great sale at Auction and private sets, to commence ~~May 1st~~ ^{May 2nd}. 600 pieces fabric printed down to 25 cents; original cost 37½.

All our Domestic Goods thrown on the market, in some cases at a reduction of 50 per cent. 300 pieces fabric printed down to the market at a tremendous reduction. No Reserve!

Wants, Sales, Bents, &c.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale my house on Main street. The grounds are well stocked with shrubbery and fruit.

—A. E. ALLEN.

FOR SALE—Two full building lots in Dickson & Boller's addition, in the Third Ward. They will be sold at a great bargain.

—D. C. RAYNER, of the Postoffice.

PIANO FOR SALE—A splendid McPhail Piano for sale very low by W. C. RAYNER. Room in Lippin's Block, 33 story.

Janesville, Sept. 24, 1863.

RENTAL AGREEMENT.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

—Only one block from the Postoffice, on Second street, in the Second Ward. Two good bars on the premises. Inquire of H. A. VOSBURG.

Aug. 24, 1863.

BUILDING AND OTHER LOTS.

—For sale at very low price, on several lots of credit, if desired, several desirable lots in the city of Janesville, situated in Rockport and in Mifflin's Addition. Apply to H. S. CONGER.

January 9th, 1863.

Janesville, March 25, 1863.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.—A

young man who has had several years experience in the grocery business, wishes a situation in some store, grocery or otherwise. Inquire at the Gazette Office, or address P. O. Box 124.

Janesville, March 25, 1863.

WANTED—Employment.

FOR SALE—40 acres of land in the city of Beloit, described as the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29, to sell 1/2, north of route 12 east. Will be exchanged for property in this city. Apply to W. C. RAYNER, Janesville, W. I.

FOR SALE—A good brick cottage, a stone bath, brick, and a half acre of land with a stone wall in the rear, and a few minutes walk from the Post Office. Price \$1000, half down, one year to pay.

—J. R. PEASE.

Janesville, Jan. 12, 1863.

GREASE WANTED—\$10,000 lbs.

FOR which I will pay the highest market price in first quality soap, candle, Grease, &c.

—W. M. STEELE.

Wax, Chander, Soap and Candle manufacturer.

Janesville, W. I. Office at Janesville's Grocery, opposite the Hyatt House.

Janesville, March 25, 1863.

PARTNER WANTED—With capital of \$500 to \$1000 in a good and safe business already established. Personal attention may or may not be given. Address, Post Office, Beloit, W. I.

WANTED—Male and Female help

for farm—housekeepers, salesmen and porters.

For men—Salesmen, porters, girls for

general housework, can all obtain situations

by the agent of the Chicago Employment Association, 16 S. Clark St., Room 21, with stamp and price.

Drawer 6300.

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THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL:

M. E. JOHNSON has removed to Jackman & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in his department of dentistry.

REMOVED.

NERVOUS DISEASES

AND PHYSICAL AFFECTION, arising from specific diseases, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—seal in seal letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. C. LILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HAIR DYE: HAIR DYE!

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—removes the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Drug-gists. The genuine is signed, W. A. Batchelor, 81 Bay street, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and excellent in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy goods Dealers.

jan23dawdaw

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.

We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Muffin-ous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is without any disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Muffin-ous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Drug-gists at 65 cents per bottle.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.

E. F. COWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin. wmb16thasawewy

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a warmly tan texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinctive appearance so inviting in the toilet of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati, who have been counterfeiting the Mustang Liniment under pretense of proprietorship, have been thoroughly outdone by the Courts. To guard against further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private seal plate revenue stamp, which is placed over the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the *fac simile* of my signature, and without which the article is a Counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best emollient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pulse restored, livers saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ill-uses assuaged. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, etc., caked breasts, strained horses, &c., it is a Sovereign Remedy that should never be dispensed. It should be in every family. Sold by all Druggists.

DEMAS BARN

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LYON'S KATHAIRON,

Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathairo" or "Kathairo" signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.

It keeps the head cool and clean.

It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.

It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.

It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

Bairroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
to
New York, New England,
And the Canadas.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:30 a. m., Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6:30 p. m.; 12:30 p. m., Suspension Bridge 4:00 a. m.; Buffalo 4:30 a. m.; Albany 5:30 p. m.; New York 6:30 p. m.; Boston 12:30 a. m.

5:40 p. m., Saturdays excepted. Arrives, Detroit 6:00 a. m.; 12:30 p. m., Suspension Bridge 4:45 p. m.; Buffalo 5:00 a. m.; Albany 5:45 a. m.; New York 11:30 p. m.; Boston 4:00 a. m.

10:30 p. m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6:00 a. m.; Toronto 9:05 p. m.; Suspension Bridge 12:30 p. m.; Albany 3:45 p. m.; New York 4:45 p. m.; Boston 6:00 p. m.

Cincinnati trains, via Michigan Central Railroad leave Chicago at 6:30 a. m., mail train; 10:00 p. m., fast express.

The 10:00 p. m. train leaving Chicago runs through Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

R. N. RICE, Genl. Sup't. & Co., Genl. West's Pass. Agt., Chicago.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD
Great Broad Gauge, Double track and Telegraph Route to

NEW YORK, BOSTON,
And All Eastern Cities.

Carrying the

Great Western United States Mail.

Express trains leave Dunkirk, on arrival of all trains on the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, etc., to New York, Boston, and the Canadas.

The only route running north through the lake to New York city. splendid ventilation, lighting, fare run the night trains.

Booked through. Fare always as low as by any other route. Boston passengers and the baggage transferred free in New York.

As particular and call for districts via Dunkirk and the Great and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all of the principal Railroad Offices in the West. This Road affords facilities for shipment of Freight, superior to any other route.

An Express Baggage Train

Leave New York daily, making close connections through to All the West, and quicker time than ever before made on any line.

For Freight Rates, enquire of J. C. Oatman, 241 Broadway, New York; John E. Dunlap, 16 State street, Boston; or Jacob Forsey, freight agent, 64 Clark street, Chicago, or the General Office, 10 Clark street, New York.

J. P. HARRIS, CHAS. MINOT, Genl. Sup't.

Northwestern Agen't, Genl. Sept.

FOR INVALIDS—French Chocolate, late Brown, Early Morn, Pearl Barley, Arrow Root, &c., at the Philadelphia Drugstore

Business Cards.

BENNETT & CASSODAY, Attorneys at Law, office Lippincott's Block, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, Homeopathist and Surgeon, office and residence, five doors south of First Church, Janesville.

WILLARD MERRILL, Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, Office Lippincott's Block, Janesville, Wis.

L. J. BARROWS, Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Main streets, Janesville.

J. N. HUNTER, Dentist, office in Janesville, Wis. 24th and Main.

J. M. MAY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Main street, opposite the Nyora House, corner of Main and Milwaukee, Janesville.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office in Janesville and Smith's block, Rooms No. 5 and 6, Janesville, Wis.

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S. L. LORD, Physician and Surgeon, Office in Main block opposite the Myers House, Residence on Court street, fifth house East of Christ Church.

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